

BY BEVERLEY TUCKER.

EDITED BY WM. M. OVERTON AND CH. MAURICE SMITH.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

DECEMBER 8, 1853.

MR. GEORGE E. FRENCH, Bookseller, King street, Alexandria, is our authorized agent to receive advertisements and subscriptions. Single numbers can be procured at his counter every morning.

MR. E. K. LUNDY, bookseller, Bridge street, Georgetown, will act as agent for the Sentinel in receiving subscriptions and advertisements.

MR. GEORGE W. MEARSON is our authorized agent to receive advertisements and advertisements in Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

In the Senate various bills were introduced, and several resolutions adopted.

Mr. Dodge, of Wisconsin, submitted a resolution with a view to the election of a public printer; but objection being made, it lies over.

The Senate elected Rev. Henry Slicer its chaplain.

The House of Representatives elected General Armstrong its printer, and Rev. Wm. H. Millburn its chaplain.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT QUESTION.

We are gratified in saying that the views which, as an independent press, we have presented upon the great question of constitutional power over internal improvements, have been responded to substantially by the message. We have endeavored to maintain, by the authority of the great names which have made the epoch of 1798, to which the President alludes, memorable in the annals of the republic—namely, by the contemporaneous history of the foundation of the Constitution—and by a proper construction of that instrument itself, that the powers reserved to the States are amply sufficient for the internal improvement system of our whole country, without a resort to powers by the federal government, of doubtful existence, to say the least, and, as we believe, condemned, as unwarranted and improper.

The President refers to the power which has been so often exercised of constructing roads in the Territories by the grant of alternate sections of the public lands, and maintains "that grants of land to aid in the construction of roads should be restricted to cases where it would be for the interest of a proprietor, under like circumstances, thus to contribute to the construction of these works." He, at the same time, guards his approval of this principle resulting from mere proprietary rights, by declaring that the experience of the government, by no means, affords "encouragement to a reckless or indiscriminate extension of the principle."

This passage in the message is of great importance in placing a proper restriction upon the power of the government in the disposition of the public lands; thus indicating that the constitutional limitations, on money appropriations, are alike applicable to grants to land.

The declarations of the message upon the subject of money appropriations, for certain local improvements in the States, for harbors and like objects, are entirely consonant with views recently put forth by us upon that subject, and shadow forth the adoption of the constitutional resort to tonnage duties, to be levied by the States, with the consent of Congress, for these important purposes. The President refers with emphasis to the famous action of General Jackson in 1830, by which, admitting the difficulty of doing so, he sought to bring back the government "to the construction of the Constitution in 1798, and marked it as an admonitory proof of the necessity of guarding that instrument with sleepless vigilance against the authority of precedents, which had not the sanction of its most plainly defined powers."

In seconding this patriotic effort, the President plainly asserts his own determination in this language:

"Our government exists under a written compact between sovereign States, uniting for specific objects, and with specific grants to their general agents. If, then, in the progress of its administration, there have been departures from the terms and intent of the compact, it is, and will ever be, proper to refer back to the fixed standard with our fathers left us, and to make a stern effort to conform our actions to it."

The President concludes this branch of his message by a suggestion, clearly referring to the expedient of tonnage duties by the States for local purposes, which a few days since we urged upon the attention of our readers.

"I submit to you," says he, "whether it may not be safely anticipated that, if the policy were once settled against appropriations by the general government for local improvements for the benefit of commerce, localities requiring expenditures would not, by modes and means clearly legitimate and proper, raise the funds necessary for such constructions as the safety or other interests of their commerce might require."

With these more general views, the President approaches the important subject of the Pacific railroad. This point he maintains with more caution than we could desire, but in such a manner as clearly to show the tendency, if not fixed character, of his opinions, to be in accordance with those which this press has uniformly advanced. He nowhere, indeed, pronounces against the Pacific road as a present enterprise, in so many words; while he seems to intimate that there are circumstances in which its construction for military purposes might be "incidental to, and indispensable," to the use of the means expressly given to Congress to provide for the common defense. But still it is obvious, upon a fair construction of the whole passage, that he repudiates the idea of any administration by the federal government of future exigencies, as they may arise, the determination of the question, when it would be constitutional for Congress to aid by its means in its consummation. And we say, without hesitation, that regarding a message, not as the executive exposition of abstract constitutional points, but as intended under the Constitution to be a summary of recommendations to present action, it was proper that the President should indicate in clear terms his present views, and leave to the future the determination of questions arising under different exigencies.

We shall close our article by quoting these parts of the message, which have led to the

conclusions above expressed. They establish, we think, conclusively, these points:

1st. That at present it is best to leave the construction of railroads to the Pacific to individual enterprise, with the aid which Congress can give by the grant of alternate sections of land, as indicated in a former part of his message—under the rights of proprietorship.

2d. That the connection of the government with such a scheme should be incidental, not pecuniary; and that it is of doubtful power, and more than doubtful propriety for it "to undertake to administer the affairs of a railroad, a canal, or other similar construction."

3d. That under no circumstances, except where it is indispensable for executing the means expressly vested for common defense, (which circumstances do not exist now,)—and then, without any connection of the government with the administration of the railroad, is it constitutional to appropriate money, or land, except under its rights of proprietorship of the public domain.

Such are the conclusions upon this subject, which we state, without now expressing how far we may differ in some respects with them; while we express our gratification, that they evidence an earnest desire on the part of the Executive to confine them to the rigid rules of construction originated by the republican leaders of 1798.

The extracts we now insert, as sustaining the views we have taken:

"The power to declare war, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, and to call forth the militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, was conferred upon Congress, as means to provide for the common defense, and to protect a territory and a population now wide spread, and vastly multiplied. An incidental and indispensable for the exercise of this power, it must sometimes be necessary to construct military roads, and protect harbors of refuge. To appropriations by Congress for such objects, no sound objection can be raised. Happily for our country, its peaceful policy and rapidly increasing population impose upon us no urgent necessity for preparation, and leave but few trackless desolations, by accident and patriotic people ever ready and generally able to protect them. These necessary links, the enterprise and energy of our people are steadily and boldly struggling to supply. All experience affirms that, wherever private enterprise will avail, it is most wise for the general government to leave to that and individual watchfulness the location and execution of all means of communication."

"The heavy expense, the great delay, and, at times, fatality attending travel by either of the isthmus routes, have demonstrated the advantage which would result from interterritorial communication by such safe and rapid means as a railroad supply. An incidental and indispensable for the exercise of this power, it must sometimes be necessary to construct military roads, and protect harbors of refuge. To appropriations by Congress for such objects, no sound objection can be raised. Happily for our country, its peaceful policy and rapidly increasing population impose upon us no urgent necessity for preparation, and leave but few trackless desolations, by accident and patriotic people ever ready and generally able to protect them. These necessary links, the enterprise and energy of our people are steadily and boldly struggling to supply. All experience affirms that, wherever private enterprise will avail, it is most wise for the general government to leave to that and individual watchfulness the location and execution of all means of communication."

"Within this limit and to the extent of the interest of the government involved, it would seem both expedient and proper, if an economical and practicable route shall be found, to aid by all constitutional means, in the construction of a road which will unite, by speedy transit, the populations of the Pacific and Atlantic States. To guard against misconception, it should be remarked that, at the power to construct, or aid in the construction of a road within the limits of a territory is not embarrassed by that question of jurisdiction which would arise within the limits of a State, it is nevertheless held to be doubtful of power, and more than doubtful propriety, even within the limits of a territory, for the general government to undertake to administer the affairs of a railroad, a canal, or other similar construction, and therefore, that its connection with a work of this character should be incidental rather than primary. I will only add at present that, fully apprised of the magnitude of the subject, and solicitous that the Atlantic and Pacific shores of the republic may be bound together by inseparable ties of common interest as well as of common fealty and attachment to the Union, I shall be disposed, so far as my own action is concerned, to follow the lights of the Constitution, as expounded and illustrated by those whose opinions and exertions constitute the standard of my political faith, in regard to the powers of the federal government. It is, I trust, not necessary to say, that no grandeur of enterprise, and no present urgent inducement promising popular favor, will lead me to disregard those lights, or to depart from that path which experience has proved to be safe, and which is now radiant with the glow of prosperity and legitimate constitutional progress. We can afford to wait, but we cannot afford to overlook the ark of our security."

We have received from Messrs. Taylor and Maury, of this city, the October number of the Quarterly Review. It contains some very able, elaborate, and interesting articles. Its table of contents is as follows: Church Parties, The Arctic Regions, Mahometanism in Western Asia, Our National Defences, Grote's History of Greece, Military Bridges, The Newspaper Stamp, Life of Heydon, and Parliamentary Purification.

The articles on national defenses and military bridges are the only two that we have had time to read. They are very able and interesting.

As soon as we can, we desire to take some notice of a number of books now lying on our table.

THE CINCINNATI PRINTERS.—The telegraph has already announced that a strike had recently taken place at Cincinnati, for higher prices, and for rules adopted by the Printer's Union, for the management of the offices. The proprietors of the papers all agreed to give up the control and management of their offices to the society; and the Gazette, Columbian, and two other papers were consequently left without the subsequent proceedings of the strikers, the following advertisement in the Gazette of Monday last, speaks for itself:

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—We will pay one hundred dollars for such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the person or persons who cut the hoisting rope of our forms, and thereby caused great loss and endangered the lives of our hands.

Twenty-five dollars will be paid for such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the persons who assaulted the carriers of our paper.

Twenty-five dollars will be paid for the names of the persons engaged in enticing away the apprentices and employees of our office.

To those desiring employment in our composition and pressroom, and who are ready to make their own arrangements, we will pay a fair compensation.

An article accompanying this advertisement, says that some of the carriers of the Gazette had been robbed of their papers, and two of them were thrown into the canal. The form that fell through from the fifth to the first story of the building, although endangering the lives of the hands, did not break. The Gazette concludes by declaring its determination to stand hereafter, wholly independent of the Printer's Union.

Boiler Explosion.—The boiler in the foundry of W. Bates, of Freeport, Pennsylvania, exploded on the 25th ultimo, one end of it passing through the foundry and killing instantly a son of the proprietor and a citizen of Freeport, who happened to be in the building at the time. A third person was severely scalded. The second portion of the boiler was thrown several hundred feet into the air, and falling on a house near at hand, nearly demolished it.

of the sympathy of Virginia in behalf of that noble land, headed by Dickinson, who have devoted their lives and all their powers to the expurgation of the northern democracy from the taint of freesoilism and abolitionism. This we take to be a censure and a condemnation of those who, like the Van Burens, have sought first to entice, by ingenious blandishments, and then to drive by force the honest constitutional democrats of the north into the embraces of the enemies of the Constitution and the country.

Governor Johnson says: "The friends of constitutional and state rights, even in the north, have generally been triumphantly sustained."

The question arises, who are the "friends of constitutional and state rights"? Are the free-soilers? Are the softs? Are the Van Burens and their aiders, abettors and sympathizers?

We should deplore that as the blackest day in our annals, when a southern State and a southern governor and southern politicians should lend their sanction and their influences to free-soilers—should give their countenance their approbation and their sympathy to factious agitators.

If the south is to be betrayed, it will be by its own sons—by itself. There is a large party at the north true to the Constitution—true to the rights of every section. They are willing and waiting to act with the south. If the south spurns their proffers and despises their aid, then, indeed—in the day of extremity—in the hour of need—will she find herself left single-handed and alone to fight her own battles and the battles of the Constitution.

NATIONAL DEFENCES.

The October number of the Edinburgh Review contains an able and elaborate article on the subject of national defenses. It is full of statistical information, and of solid and well considered arguments.

It will not be long, perhaps, before the same subject will have to be considered in this country. We therefore extract from the Review the paragraph that serves as an introduction to the article. In most respects it is applicable to our country—in other respects it is not. It is as follows:

"We confess that we have always been totally unable to comprehend the principle on which certain persons have objected to any outlay for perfecting such a defensive system as should not only place this country in a posture of security against a possible attack by foreign powers, but also remove the temptation offered by the state of weakness into which our defenses have fallen during a long peace. No man would neglect to insure his warehouse or his riches, because his neighbors declared that they were animated by the most friendly feelings towards him, and had no intention of applying the torch to his property. National defence is national insurance; and we do not think any government can maintain a character for prudence, that neglects to complete the insurance of this country against aggression, although we may not only continue to receive the most pacific assurances from foreign governments, but even give them the fullest credit for sincerity in their professions."

PUBLIC PRINTING.

In connection with others, we were yesterday nominated in the House of Representatives for public printer. We did not know, until after the election, by whom we were to be nominated, or by whom supported. We had formed no alliances—no coalitions—no corrupt bargains.

We were beaten. The majority of the House so willed it. We submit. We have fought for the truth. We have battled for good honest old fashioned constitutional and democratic principles. We shall continue with the same zeal the same contest.

Whilst success would have been highly gratifying to us, yet do but justice to ourselves, when we say that neither by success or failure could the character or course of the Sentinel be changed. We still believe that the principles we have advocated, and mean to advocate, are the true principles of the constitutional democracy, and will be so received in and out of Congress. "Truth is mighty and will prevail."

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Congressional.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

In Session—Wednesday, December 7, 1853.

The Hon. ISAAC P. WALKER, ARNOLD DIXON, and JAMES COOPER attended.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed, together with 10,000 additional copies.

Also, a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, enclosing a statement of the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States for the third and fourth quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853, and of the first and second quarters of the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1853.

Also, the first annual report of the Superintendent of Printing.

On motion of Mr. JONES, of Iowa, the Senate proceeded to the election of chaplain, with the following result.

First ballot.—Whole number of votes 39; necessary to a choice, 20. Rev. Henry Slicer, Methodist Episcopal, 18; Rev. Wm. H. Millburn, Episcopalian, 13; Rev. Mr. Tutin, 3; Rev. Mr. Beecher, 2; Rev. Mr. Chapin, 3. No choice.

Second ballot.—Whole number 43; necessary to a choice, 22. Slicer, 21; Hodges, 18; Tutin, 1; Beecher, 2; blank, 1.

Third ballot.—Slicer, 23; Hodges, 19; Tutin, 1. Mr. Slicer having received a majority of the whole number of votes was declared duly elected.

MAIL STEAMERS TO CHINA.

Mr. GAIL presented the memorial of the Oriental and Pacific Steam Navigation company, praying that a contract may be entered into with them, by the government for the transportation of the mail between San Francisco and China via the Sandwich Islands.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. GWIN, on leave, introduced bills of the following titles:

A bill to authorize and direct the payment of certain moneys into the treasury of the State of California, which were collected in the ports of said State, and to be used by the said State in the ratification of the treaty of peace between the United States and the republic of Mexico, and prior to the admission of said State into the Union.

A bill to encourage agriculture, commerce, manufactures and the extent of industry, by granting to every man who is the head of a family and a citizen of the United States, a homestead of 160 acres of land out of the public domain, and to California for the same, and cultivation of the same for the period hereinafter specified.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, gave notice that he would, at an early day, ask leave to introduce a bill to grant to the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Missouri, the right of way, and alternate sections of the public land to aid in the construction of a railroad from Shreveport, in Louisiana, via Washington, Fort Smith and Van Buren, in Arkansas, and by Springfield and Independence, to St. Joseph, in Missouri.

Mr. BRIGHT—to amend the standing rules of the Senate, so as to change the number of members constituting certain standing committees.

Mr. BENJAMIN gave notice to introduce a bill to grant to the State of Louisiana the right of way, and a donation of public land for the purpose of constructing a railroad from New Orleans to the State line of Mississippi, and to the town of Jackson.

Mr. LIDDELL gave notice to introduce a bill to grant to the State of Louisiana the right of way, and a donation of public land for the purpose of locating and constructing a railroad from Shreveport, to the Mississippi river, in said State.

Also a bill granting to the State of Louisiana the right of way, and a donation of the public land, for the purpose of constructing a railroad from Algiers on the Mississippi river to the Sabine river in said State.

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY OF EMIGRANTS.

The following resolution, submitted on Monday by Mr. FISH, was taken up and adopted:

Resolved, That a select committee of five be appointed to inquire into the causes of the sickness and mortality prevailing on board the emigrant and voyage to this country; and whether any, and what further legislation is necessary to protect the health and lives of passengers on board such vessels.

UNITED STATES JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

The following resolution, submitted on Tuesday by Mr. CLAYTON, was taken up and adopted:

Resolved, That the President be respectfully requested to direct the Secretary of the Interior to cause to be printed, and to be distributed to the members of Congress this day, and which he is prepared to furnish to the members of the House of Representatives, a report of the present judicial system of the United States.

ALEX. P. FIELD.

On motion of Mr. GWIN, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution proposed by the House for the relief of Alexander P. Field, late secretary of Wisconsin, and a senator of that State; and it was amended, and then read a third time and passed.

ELECTION OF PRINTER.

Mr. DODGE, of Wisconsin, submitted the following resolution, and asked for its present consideration:

Resolved, That the Senate will proceed to the election of a public printer, to do the public printing for the Thirty-third Congress, in accordance with the eighth section of the "act to provide for printing the public laws, and for the printing of the press, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1853.

Mr. BRIGHT objected; and the resolution was laid over.

On motion of Mr. DODGE, of Iowa, Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be requested to furnish to the Senate a copy of the report of the different times for the survey and marking of the northern boundary line of the State of Iowa, together with any information in the possession of that department touching the accuracy of said boundary line.

And then, on motion, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Several additional members appeared to-day, and qualified by taking the oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

ELECTION OF PRINTER.

On motion of Mr. HIBBARD, it was—

Resolved, That the House do now proceed to the election of a public printer to the House of Representatives for the present Congress.

Messrs. Hibbard, Boscok, Chandler, and Stephens, of Georgia, were appointed tellers. Mr. HIBBARD nominated Robert Armstrong, of Mississippi, for printer.

Mr. PRESTON nominated Joseph Gales, of Maryland, for printer.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, nominated Horace Greeley, of New York, for printer.

The vote having been taken, the following was announced as the result:

Whole number of votes, 215. Necessary to a choice, 108. Of which Mr. Armstrong received 126; Mr. Gales, 49; Mr. Tucker, 29; Mr. Bates, 3; Mr. Greeley, 1; Mr. L. Towers, 1; Pryor, 1; Rives, 1; Gideon & Co., 1.

Mr. Armstrong having received a majority of all the votes cast, was public printer.

The following is the vote in detail: Mr. Armstrong—Messrs. Aiken, Willis Allen, David J. Bailey, Banks, Jr., Barksdale, Barry, Belcher, Besset, Bliss, Boscok, Boyce, Boyd, Breckenridge, Bridges, Chamberlain, Chastain, Chrisman, Churchill, Clark, Clingman, Cobb, Colquitt, Craig, Cunningham, Curtis, John G. Davis, DeLoach, Dickson, Dyer, Edwards, Elliott, Dunbar, Dunham, Eddy, Edgerly, Elliott, Ellison, Fulton, Fenton, Florence, Fuller, Gann, Gales, Greenwood, Grow, Hamilton, Andrew Harlan, Samuel H. Harris, Wilson P. Harris, Hastings, Hendricks, Henry, Hibbard, Hillyer, Houston, Hughes, Ingralls, Johnson, Daniel T. Jones, Geo. W. Jones, Kidwell, Kitzredge, Kurtz, Leary, Lewis, Linn, Lundy, May, McAdams, McDougal, McMillen, McNair, Mack, Mayall, Maxwell, May, Smith, Miller, Milson, Morrison, Murray, Nichols, Noble, Olds, Orr, Packard, Perkins, John, P. Phelps, Phillips, Pratt, Richardson, Riddle, Thos. Riddle, Robbins, Jr., Rowe, Ruffin, Seward, Seymour, Shannon, Shaw, Shover, Skelton, Samuel A. Smith, Slocum, Smedley, S. Smith, Soodgers, Frederick T. Stanton, Richard H. Stanton, Stevens, Straton, Straub, Andrew Stuart, Van Sant, Wallbridge, Walker, Warren, John Westworth, Westbrook, Messrs. Abernethy, Appleton, Ball, Benson, Buck, Carpenter, Caruthers, Chandler, Chase, Cook, Corwin, Cox, Crocker, Cullum, Dick, Dickinson, Etheridge, Everhart, Ewing, Farley, Flagg, Franklin, Goodrich, Geo. Aaron Harlan, Haven, Hiestler, Hill, Howe, Hunt, Kerr, Knox, Lindley, McCulloch, Matteson, Menchen, Middleton, Moore, C. Norton, Parker, Pennington, Preston, Rogers, Puryear, Ready, Reese, David Ritchie, Ringers, Russell, Sabie, Sage, Sapp, Simmons, Alexander H. Stephens, John L. Taylor, Tracy,

views of this strange tale of woe and crime, it is that the wife was sold by the husband, and forced to live in immoral associations, for the purpose of feeding his licentious wants and dissipation, and therefore the singularity of the sudden madness, under the instigation of which he put her to death, and affected justification in letters written under the impression that he would destroy himself as well as his long-landed wife, implicating others, but chiefly the party I have named. As to being the cause of death, or cause of jealousy, that would be impossible, for all the crime committed by the lady was of his own initiation, and by his express commands, and for which he took always immediate possession of the compensation made to the victim of his foul and demon passions. There are a thousand stories in connection with this crime, which are too common for repetition; but it has cast a gloom and shadow over every circle of the community for the hour, owing to the reputation and talents of the lady, as an actress, she being a great favorite with our theatre-going public, and crowds of people, with sorrow-stricken hearts, followed her remains to their resting place.

The husband sought to expiate this offense, and a thousand crimes of deepest dye at the garote, which will have to hang upon the warrant of General Canedo, unless General Pizuela should arrive in the course of a few days, and he will be due here on the morrow according to our advices.

Upham, Eliza R. Washburne, Israel Washburn, Jr., Tappan Washburn, Yates, Zollicoffer.

For Beverley Tucker—Messrs. Thos. H. Bayly, Boyce, Brooks, Caskie, Cutting, Eastman, Edmunds, Egan, Fletcher, Lyon, Matlock, Oliver, Phelps, Peckham, Powell, Tweed, Walsh, Wells, Wheeler, Witte.

For Gamaliel Bailey—Messrs. Giddings and Watson.

For John C. Rives—Mr. English.

For Horace Greeley—Mr. Lewis D. Campbell.

For Gideon & Co.—Mr. Thomas H. Benton.

For Lemuel A. Towers—Mr. Bennett.

For Roger H. Pryor—Mr. McQueen.

FINANCIAL REPORTS.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the finances; which was ordered to be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. BAYLY has ineffectually endeavored to amend the resolution, by providing that the House librarian shall be elected, instead of appointed by the Clerk.

The States and territories were called for petitions, and a large number were presented.

Various notices of the intention to introduce bills were given.

The bill from the Senate to indemnify the State of Illinois for the failure of title to township of land granted to said State, on her admission into the Union in 1818, was taken up, when

Mr. DURHAM moved that it be put on its passage.

Debates ensued, and at its termination, the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

ELECTION OF CHAPLAIN.

The House proceeded to the election of a chaplain, counting the vote, the following was announced as the result:

Rev. Mr. Tutin, 58; Rev. Mr. Millburn, 56; Rev. Mr. Teasdale, 33; Rev. Mr. Westbrook, 14; Rev. Mr. Holmead, 14; Rev. Mr. Jackson, 11; Rev. Mr. Chapin, 5; Rev. Mr. Beecher, 2; Rev. Mr. Hosmer, 2; Rev. Mr. Hodges, 2; Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, 1; Rev. Mr. Donnelly, 1; Miss Antoinette Brown, 1. Total, 200. (The last named vote was given by Mr. Mike Walsh.) Necessary to a choice, 101.

There being no election, the House again voted with the following result:

Rev. Mr. Millburn, 117; Rev. Mr. Teasdale, 92; Rev. Mr. Tutin, 55; Rev. Mr. Holmead, 4; Rev. Mr. Jackson, 1; Miss A. Brown, 1. Necessary to a choice, 101.

Mr. Millburn (formerly chaplain of the House, and connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church South) was declared elected.

And the House adjourned.

Affairs in Cuba.

Extracts of the Herald's Correspondence.

To commence, then, with the highest personage in this island. The Captain General Canedo will shortly take his departure from Cuba, his successor, General Pezuela, being momentarily expected—may, he possibly arrive before this letter is closed, he having left Spain in a war steamer on the 11th instant. No syllable in the shape of regret will, I venture to affirm, be uttered at General Canedo's departure. He has done more to subvert the old system of government, and to calculate to win the affections of the people, than the respect of the inhabitants of Cuba. Haughty, vain, and addle-pated, he is universally declared to be without sufficient force of intellect or energy of character to know which course is the wiser to pursue, or to do it when he has arrived at a conclusion.

Amintoreo, who caused the soldiers to be sent to the island, to take themselves off to Cardenas to take themselves off to Cardenas, it is reported has been condemned to suffer the death penalty by the garrote. It would not surprise me if this act led to a public outbreak.

A regiment of soldiers recently left this city for the western part of the island, and two Spanish war steamships have departed within a few days, but where bound, or on what errand no one knows, except, perhaps, the administrators of the marine department.

A disgraceful murder was committed on the morning